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The Hongkong Telegraph

Today's Weather: Moderate East winds with strong gusts at times. Mainly cloudy with squally showers. But there will be fair periods.
Observations: Barometric pressure, 1008.2 mbs., 29.77 in. Temperature, 81 deg. F. Dew point, 76 deg. F. Relative humidity, 84%. Wind direction, E. Wind force, 21 knots. Low water: 2 ft. 5 in at 4.57 p.m. High water: 6 ft. 4 in at 11.17 p.m.

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VOL. V NO. 229

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1950.

Price 20 Cents

Cabinet Split Rumour Denied By Crossman

London, Sept. 26.

Mr Richard Crossman, leader of Labour's "Keep Left" group in Parliament, last night dismissed reports that there was a split between left and right wings on the Cabinet and the Labour Party on policy.

He was commenting, in an interview, on current newspaper speculation suggesting that the Cabinet was threatened with an internal crisis.

Many of these reports, seen by every Left-wing Socialist as the creator of a real split in the Cabinet, Mr. Crossman said, were "the old story of a party faction pressing not only for an early election but for a more full-blooded Socialist policy."

The Right-wing was represented as rallying around Mr. Herbert Morrison, Deputy Prime Minister. "To suggest that there is a split either in the Cabinet, the Party or among the delegates to next week's Labour conference at Margate is to misunderstand the situation completely," Mr. Crossman declared.

He said that with an election in prospect the last thing millions of the rank and file Labour members wanted was to split. "Indeed, there are no issues today which could make for such a division between right and left," he said.

FOREIGN POLICY

On foreign policy, the Government's handling of the Korean crisis had brought it the fervent support of its previous Left-wing critics, with the exception of a few fellow-travellers and pacifists.

The "Keep Left" group, for example, applauded Mr. Arthur's "toughness" in his handling of the Korean crisis, and the question of a seat for the Chinese Communists on the Security Council.

Mr. Crossman declared, "Today, both in Britain and America bi-partisan policy is dead, and you have a united left supporting the Government line and a united right reacting for the Churchill-MacArthur line."

Mr. Crossman said that this had enormously strengthened Mr. Attlee's personal position as an ardent supporter of Indian independence, and he was now

seen by every Left-wing Socialist as the creator of a real split in the Cabinet.

"The Attlee way of beating off a party faction pressing not only for an early election but for a more full-blooded Socialist policy," he added.

On the domestic side, Mr. Crossman saw a similar picture. "In the Labour Party the old disputes about steel nationalisation which divided Mr. Morrison from Mr. Bevan are dead. This is because everyone in the Party, right, left and centre, accepts steel nationalisation and wants the new Steel Corporation to get on with its job," he said.

Mr. Crossman said that the only grain of truth in reports of a Cabinet split and a Left-wing Bevan-led revolt in the Party was "the personal rivalry of Mr. Bevan and Mr. Morrison."

But he added, "Mr. Bevan today is isolated in the Cabinet and in Parliament—though, of course, he still enjoys huge popularity among the rank and file of the Party. And even his enemies will admit that he has made no effort whatsoever to organise a faction or a revolt in the constituencies."

A MYTH

Mr. Crossman said that from the beginning of the "Keep Left" group three years ago, Mr. Bevan had had no contact with the group.

"The whole idea that there is a well-organised left faction led by Mr. Bevan is a myth," he added.

Mr. Crossman predicted that at the annual Socialist conference at Margate the danger would be not of splits in the Party but such a degree of anxiety for agreement that the executive would be able to get away with anything.

Middlesex Lad's Pet



Private Peter Munn, of the Middlesex Regiment, seen with his foxhole companion, a puppy he has adopted since his arrival in Korea. Since then the Middlesex has been involved in some heavy fighting.

MARINES BEAT OFF TWO SEOUL COUNTER-ATTACKS

Stiff Fighting Continues All Through The Night

NORTH AND SOUTH LINKED

Seoul, Sept. 27.

The Marines repulsed two night counter-attacks and advanced 2,000 yards in bitter house-to-house fighting, while the Seventh Division repulsed a strong counter-attack on Hill 233 in the Seoul fighting during the night.

Two American forces made junction at a point 32 miles south of Suwon, isolating all Communist forces in South-West Korea. Three Communist divisions were estimated to be in this pocket.

They are south and west of the main road from Seoul recaptured by the Americans barely 24 hours earlier and Taejon, the only sizeable city still in Communist hands.

Tanks of the American First Cavalry Division made a dramatic dash of 72 miles through disorganised Communist forces to join up with patrols from the Inchon beachhead.

The American forces which had sped north-west from Taejon in the old "defence box" and south from the Inchon beachhead had met no opposition.

The bold move of the First Cavalry Division from Tabudong, nine miles north of Taejon, during the last four days had cut in half the Communist-held territory in South Korea.

Meanwhile, the Communists still in Seoul were putting up "stiff resistance" but there were indications that they were pulling out, a Tenth Corps spokesman said.

MOVING NORTH

Air reconnaissance reported that several groups of Communists were moving north and north-east of the city.

He said that a group of 500 moving north at a point about seven miles from Seoul had been spotted and were being attacked by American aircraft.

Flames crackled in the Hotel tonight licking hungrily toward the scattered belongings left by American officers and civilians when they evacuated the city on June 28.

The four-storey modernised hotel was the American billet before the Communists invaded Korea. The Reds had been housed there since but the only un-American feature of the burning building tonight was a dead North Korean in the lobby.

FLAMES SPREAD

Marine artillery shells set the upper floors afire and flames were creeping toward the street level when a party of correspondents made a hurried visit to the hotel.

American magazines and schoolbooks were still scattered around the lounge beside the remains of George Gerbwin records and a complete set of Beethoven's Third Symphony.

In small rooms upstairs are dockers and trunks, Korean souvenirs and objects of art collected by Americans who lived there. Shards from the Marines outside that the fourth floor seemed ready to collapse.

Scottish Hotel Fire Tragedy

London, Sept. 26.

Forty guests escaped in their night clothes when fire swept along the corridors of a hotel near Inverness, Scotland early today. The people, a Miss Munro, aged 30, and a 70-year-old man named Daniels, were trapped in the blaze. Firemen recovered their bodies. The fire took hold so quickly that it had almost burned itself out in an hour. The building collapsed before the first fire-brigade had made its 12-mile journey from the nearest town.—Reuter.

SUN TURNS BLUE OVER BRITAIN

London, Sept. 26.

The sun turned blue over Northern Britain today, sending anxious citizens rushing to their telephones to ask if the world was ending.

It was King Sol's second prank in three days. On Sunday he started North Americans by turning purple and darkening the sky.

Today he went all sapphire. Harassed North Britons, normally phlegmatic, curiously dilled weather experts, observatories and newspaper offices.

Weather experts were puzzled. Some said it was due to smoke from forest fires in Canada. Others thought the sun had changed its colour through the refraction of light from clouds passing in front of the sun at an enormous height.

One meteorologist thought that sulphur particles had been blown across the Atlantic.—Reuter.

Communists Seize Control In Austrian Towns

Vienna, Sept. 26.

Communists occupied government buildings in several Soviet Zone towns in Austria today and paralysed traffic in Vienna with a flash railway strike and wild anti-American demonstrations in which at least eight policemen were injured.

Russian tanks openly aided the Reds who completely cut off rail traffic to Vienna.

The Interior Minister, Dr. Oskar Helmer, said tonight, the Communists occupied post offices, county and municipal office buildings and warehouses in several towns and villages, while 20,000 of their fellows demonstrated in Vienna.

Hitlers here tipped over a car belonging to a United States Army sergeant, William Henley, of Colorado Springs, Colorado. The sergeant was injured slightly, and two mem-

bers of the British Legation staff were manhandled by the mob.

The demonstrations here were called to protest the new Government price-wage agreement. It was not immediately clear whether the Vienna riots were linked with The Soviet Zone seizures of public buildings.

The Reds were broke through Police lines and staged a vociferous anti-American demonstration in Chancellery Square, the heart of official Vienna.

TANKS ON RAILWAY

Other rioters blocked traffic at every intersection in downtown Vienna and fought with police at various points. Official reports said at least eight policemen were injured.

On the outskirts of the city Communists threw logs across railway tracks or sat down on the right of way. In at least two cases Russian tanks were parked across the rails to prevent trains from entering or leaving Vienna.—United Press.

Cleaning Up Prestige Tangle

Berlin, Sept. 26.
Four British military policemen, equipped with a five-gallon drum of white paint and four paint brushes, today cleaned up an Anglo-Soviet prestige tangle which had reached a stalemate after 14 days of high-level discussion.

Under the noses of astonished Soviet guards, a Red Army colonel they rapidly painted a broad white line across a road junction at which British and Soviet military authorities have been disputing the right position of the boundary since last Tuesday.

Before they had quite finished, an outraged Soviet Army colonel kicked the wooden slat they were using as a guide into the gutter. But a red-faced Brigadier conducting the operation bawled out what must rank as one of the oddest commands so far in the "cold war."

"Carry on painting," he yelled. "The red caps saluted and bent to their task while the Soviet officer turned his back and gloomily studied a nearby tree.—Reuter."

With The Corset He Fleed

New York, Sept. 26.

An attractive 26-year-old housewife was forced by a bandit to take off her dress and hand over her corset in which she had sewn \$15,000 in banknotes.

The victim was a Polish refugee, Mrs. Judy Zaderman, who arrived in the United States only a month ago. The police believe that the gunman may have followed her from a "displaced persons" camp in Europe. He spoke German and had a revolver.

When Mrs. Zaderman failed to move quickly enough, the gunman ripped off her dress but he made no effort to molest her. Immediately he had the corset and the money he fled.—Reuter.

Britain Irks German Communists

Dusseldorf, Sept. 26.

The Executive of the West German Communist Party tonight called "on all Germans" to protest against the British requisitioning of the Party's newly-built five-storey Headquarters here today.

In a proclamation the Communists labelled the British action as "an infamous act of force." They demanded the immediate withdrawal of the requisitioning order, the lifting of the Allied bans on more than a dozen of their newspapers in West Germany, the re-employment of Communist civil servants being swept out of office under a recent order of the Federal Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, and the "release of all imprisoned fighters for Peace and patriots."—Reuter.

Fresh Promotion For Lord Ogmore Mooted

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, Sept. 26.

Lord Ogmore is the "Whitchall tip" to succeed Lord Trefgarne who has resigned from the chairmanship of the Colonial Development Corporation according to Londoners' Diary in tonight's Evening Standard.

Lord Ogmore used to be Mr. David Rees-Williams, Socialist MP and Colonial Under-Secretary. But he lost his seat in the General Election last February.

He became a Peer in June. He rejoined the Government as Commonwealth Under-Secretary in July. Now Whitchall believes Mr. Attlee will move him again.

The Chairman of the Colonial Development Corporation gets £2,500 a year. Lord Ogmore is 46.

"The Evening Standard" says that now he has resigned from the Colonial Development Corporation, Lord Trefgarne will give most of his energy to a machine-tool manufacturing firm of which he is chairman. He is also on the board of other industrial concerns.

EDITORIAL

The End In Sight

DISREGARDING the possibility of outside intervention in support of the Korean Reds—if it was coming, it would have already come with all its grave implications—there can be only one interpretation of the dramatic stroke of the last few days, the brilliant stroke of General MacArthur in launching the Inchon landing has succeeded beyond expectations and the end of the conflict is in sight. The capture of Seoul and the break-through of the First Cavalry Division out of the Pusan perimeter is decisive. More fighting lies ahead for the North Korean, misguided and fanatical, must be credited with a stubborn determination, but the ultimate result is today beyond doubt and surrender is likely to come even before the date in MacArthur's personal prediction, the end of October. The line of supply to Communist divisions south has been cut and the cohesion of the enemy forces retained skillfully until a week ago is fast disappearing. The problem engaging the attention of the Command today is not the infliction of defeat, but methodical mop-up. All honour to the American forces which battled so long and so courageously against apparently overwhelming odds and the formidable tank forces thrown in by Soviet Russia. The cost has been heavy, particularly in the bitter struggle for Seoul, but the issue has been forced and it is reasonable to suppose that the casualty list would have been greater had orthodox methods prevailed. It is worthy of mention, of course, that our own naval forces and the Australian and Royal Air Force gave substantial support at a time when the issue lay in the balance. It is also a matter of congratulation that the Middlesex Regiment and Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders rose splendidly to their reputation for dash and daring and

achieved all objectives from the moment that they were called upon. The Korean war, among other things, has restored in good measure the importance of the infantryman, who in the Second World War was inclined to be pushed aside by tanks, aircraft and all the weird weapons which 1939-45 brought into action. Rather curiously, this rehabilitation of the foot-slogger has been partially brought about by the long-discussed defence of Western Europe against the Communist menace, which talks glibly at Lake Success of agreement to reduce armed forces by one-third, has at least 170 divisions ready to launch if she regarded the time as opportune. Europe's small-ground forces, even backed by tanks and the Royal Air Force, could not today withstand such an onslaught. This, of course, has brought into prominence that thorny question—should Germany be permitted to raise an army to defend herself against encroachment? Who can tell what line a re-armed Germany would take? In France, and to some extent in Britain, the feeling remains that militarism of the worst type is so ingrained in the Teuton that no risk can be taken. The Republic which followed the fall of Germany in 1918 was no more trustworthy than the Kaiser's belief in a "scrup of paper" and bad as was the Hohenzollern, he did not fall to the depths of Hitler and his colleagues. The spirit of Nazism still manifests itself occasionally. There is reason to believe that it, too, is merely slumbering. Clearly, the only armed force that Germany can be permitted to raise to share in the defence of her own boundaries is an internationally controlled one. That issue has been engaging the attention of the Big Three Foreign Ministers to the exclusion of most else. And it will come.

REAL Scotch Whisky

The fashionable drink the world over is "Johnnie Walker". To have it on your table is the mark of the connoisseur. Ask for the famous "Johnnie Walker" by name.



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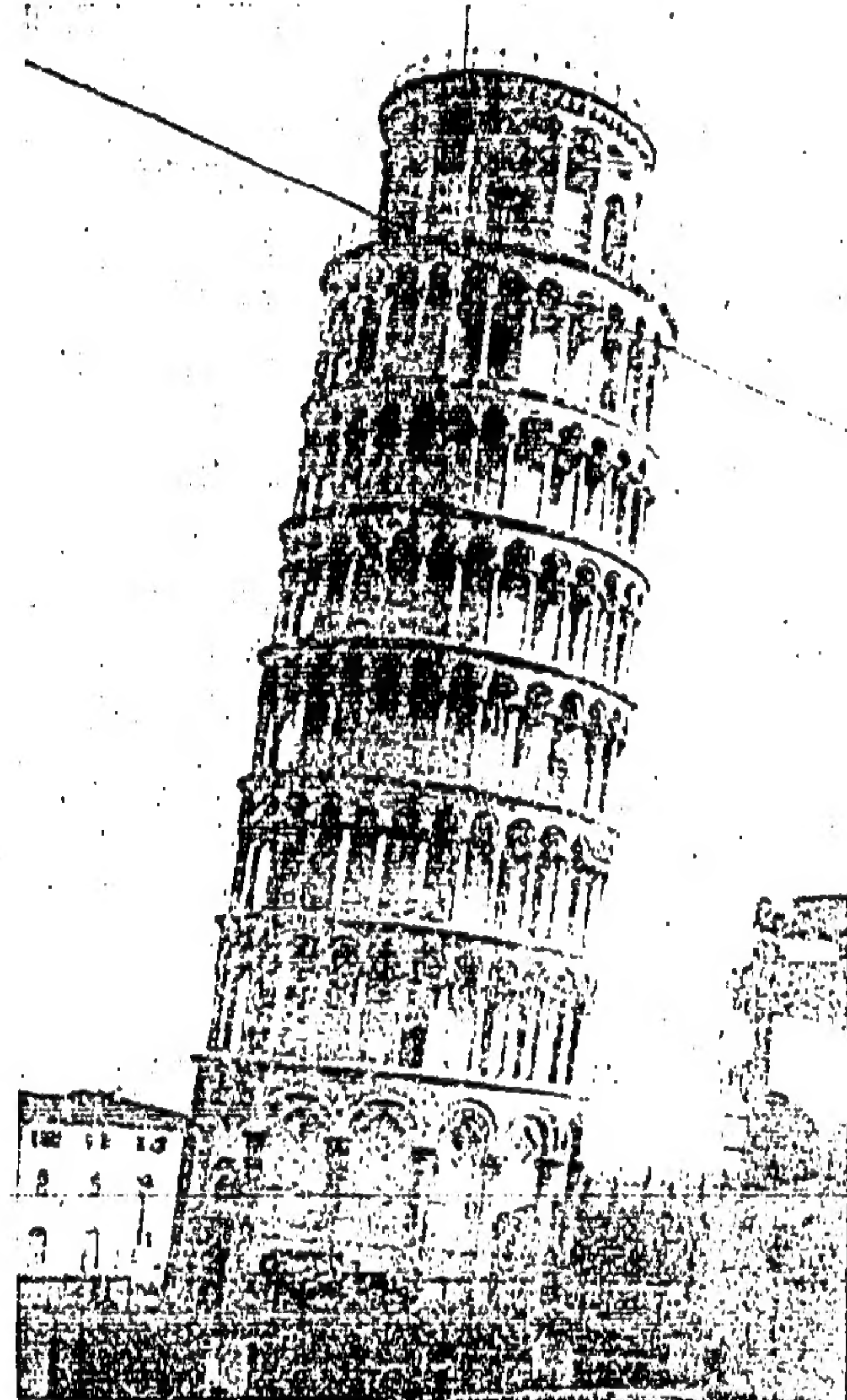
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Nice Playmate



ACTRESS Elizabeth Taylor offers a kiss to her French poodle, Banco, in New York. Liz and her new groom, Conrad Hilton, Jr., have arrived back in the U.S. after a European honeymoon. The young star will resume movie-making in Hollywood, while her husband assumes presidency of a California hotel. (Acme)

Tilting Over



ACCORDING to Italian Government scientists, the famed Leaning Tower of Pisa may soon become a toppled tower if something is not done to stop the rate at which it keeps tilting. The rate of inclination is greater than before due to the action of underground water upon the tower's foundation. (Acme)

Somewhat On The Weary Side



Pfc. William H. Wright, of Shawnee, Oklahoma, is cleaning his .45 somewhere in southern Korea, as his knees protrude from his fatigues. Wright spent eight days with his outfit, the 27th Regiment, without sleep or rest on the front line, and an opportunity to clean a weapon was rare during those harrowing days. (Acme)

OBSTACLES TO EDUCATION IN THE COLONIES

By E. B. Timothy London.

The solution of practically all of the many problems in the Colonies lies in the field of education. Is the right type of education being given in the Colonies today? The question is being answered, unfortunately, too much according to varying political viewpoints.

It has to be said there are many obstacles to the spread of education—lack of adequate schools to cope with the increasing demands, a paucity of qualified teachers, and shortage of equipment are the major impediments.

In spite of these odds it can be generally agreed that the Colonial Governments and the Colonial Office have made and are making remarkable efforts to translate their educational projects for the Colonies into reality.

In Malaya, a grant for the establishment of a new Technical College has been approved. In Jamaica, a University College for the West Indies has been established; in West Africa, two new University Colleges and two Colleges of Arts, Crafts and Technology have been established in the Gold Coast and Nigeria, while in Sierra Leone, Fourah Bay College (which is affiliated to

Durham University) has now opened a Teacher-Training Department in addition to its university academic courses. In the Sudan, Gordon College provides courses to degree standard; likewise Makerere College in Uganda.

MUST BE ANSWERED

All these Colleges are engaged in the arduous but by no means unprofitable task of moulding the men and women who shall steer the wheels of destiny in the Colonies when they emerge to political maturity. Most of these University Colleges have extra-mural departments which deal with civic studies, the arts and the problem of illiteracy.

But there are questions which must be answered by those who formulate educational methods and policies in the Colonies. What type of education should be given? Education for what—appreciation or production? Should education as taught in the Colonies be related to local histories, traditions and environment?

These are some of the questions now exercising the minds of those in authority. They are faced today with unmistakable evidence of cultural renaissance in West Africa and cultural evolution in the West Indies. A curious thing among the majority of educated Colonials is that while they possess a fairly sound knowledge of English or European history, they know little or nothing of the history of their own countries.

A distinguished Trinidadian, Dr. Eric Williams, had to confess recently: "...I had studied the city states of ancient Greece ... but I had barely heard of Jamaica, Martinique and Cuba ... History was not without honour save that of one's own country."

Education in the Colonies must be related to the social needs of the region. Elementary education should become a folk training which should give all alike a traditional background that will stimulate.

CIVIC SPIRIT

Monumental history is a stirring, vital thing; it can be touched. In every town in the Colonies, every child-citizen should know the story and antiquities of that place. One of the ways in which civic spirit, pride and patriotism must be born is in the sense of historical continuity. The need is for the formation of local historical societies in the various Colonial territories.

Such societies have a fascinating work before them, in the collecting of local records and the preservation of old buildings in the marking of historic sites. A knowledge of local traditions, arts and music is a sound basis for the promotion of a healthy national spirit among Colonial peoples.

This is a task for the Colonial University Colleges. It is also a challenge for Colonial writers and artists who are uniquely qualified to preserve their cultural heritage through the medium of books, sculptures, painting and music.

Chile Military Funeral



TROOPS of the Chilean Army march in the funeral procession of Arturo Alessandri Palma, former President of Chile. Some of the thousands of spectators climbed up the sides of buildings and hung on window grilles to view the solemn procession. Many soldiers carried wreaths to place on their former President's grave. (Acme)

London Diary:

HE HOLDS ONE OF BBC'S HIGHEST PAID JOBS

THE BBC are to lose their "housekeeper"—Mr Ralph Wade, who looks after the whole of the Corporation's premises in London. He was 60, the BBC's retiring age, in January; is leaving on his 61st birthday.

Wade's official title is Head of London Area. He looks after the interests of the 8000 BBC staff scattered in 50 buildings which are his concern.

He is a Cornishman, short and ebullient. Wade joined the BBC at Savoy Hill in 1923, tells how it came about.

He was working at the War Office when he received a telegram asking him to ring a Regiment number.

He did so and found himself talking to Sir John (now Lord) Reith. Sir John asked him to join the BBC.

"I had never heard of the BBC, and did not know what the initials stood for," says Wade.

The BBC was only three months old when he joined. Wade has a high opinion of Reith as the builder of radio.

"Some people called him a martinet, but he knew how to get things done."

Of the present director-general, Sir William Haley, Wade says: "He is a second Reith."

The BBC are now looking for the man to take Wade's "lace."

The job is worth £1950 a year. This is one of the highest salaries paid by the BBC.

46 YEARS IN NAVY

AFTER 46 years in the Royal Navy, Admiral of the Fleet Sir Algernon Willis has hauled down his flag as Commander-in-Chief, Portsmouth.

He has held this appointment since May 1948, when he succeeded Lord Fraser. He hands over to Admiral Sir Arthur Power, who is 51.

An Admiral of the Fleet, like a Field Marshal, never retires. His net pay is £20 a day. If the Board of Admiralty decide there is no appointment for him, he goes on so-called half-pay—in this case £1800 a year.

Willis, at 61, is going to live at Petersfield with his wife Olive, who is Mrs Attlee's sister.

CAREFUL BRITON

FROM Lord Balfour of Inchey, who is staying at Monte Carlo, has come an account of life on the Riviera.

He says you can always spot the British visitor in a restaurant. He searches the menu to find the cheapest dishes. He checks his bill carefully.

It is only those belonging to ex-occupied and ex-liberated countries, says Lord Balfour, who seem able to afford to ignore such things as menu prices.

In contrast to the victorious British who have to watch each franc, these citizens have the largest cars, most expensive clothes and best accommodation. For them is reserved the places at the "big table" in the Casino.

IN DRIPS?

AN alarming adventure has happened to Admiral Richard L. Conolly, C-in-C United States Naval Forces, Eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean.

He was visiting the U.S. heavy cruiser Columbus, off Cyprus, by helicopter. But the helicopter, instead of landing on the deck, fell in the sea alongside.

Admiral Conolly was rescued from the sea, climbed on board to find a guard of honour waiting for his inspection.

Wet as he was, the Admiral inspected the guard; an example of plumb it would be hard to beat.

INVESTITURE

BEFORE the Queen left Balmoral with Princess Margaret to attend the Edinburgh Festival, the King sent for her lady-in-waiting, Lady Della Peel. He invested her with the insignia of a Dame Commander of the Royal Victorian Order.

Reason? After 11 years' service to the Queen as a Woman of the Bedchamber, Lady Della resigned last July. But at the Queen's urgent request she agreed to be appointed as Extra Woman for emergency service and special occasions. She is now with the Queen in Edinburgh.

Lady Della, quiet, efficient and discreet, is 61. Her father, the sixth Earl Spencer, was Queen Victoria's Groom-in-Waiting.

It is a rare thing for the King to hold a private investiture—especially of a woman.

THEY NEVER SMILE

BACK from Vienna, where he has been watching his wife, Patricia Knight, play the

Film's Role In Festival Of Britain

The film is destined to play an important part in the Festival of Britain 1951—and it will have many different applications.

The British Broadcasting Corporation, for instance, is making a series of six films especially for television as part of its contribution to the Festival. Under the provision of the "The Face of Britain," at little "The Face of Britain," they will record many facets of life in Britain today.

Film No 1, introducing the series, will display the character of the people who inhabit the United Kingdom—their idiosyncrasies, victories and, sometimes, their failings, and tell of their contribution to civilisation and the spirit in which they face the future.

The second film will depict Britain's landscape, the beauty of the countryside and its natural wealth. In the third film, the theme will be the sea, how it has shaped the lives and minds of Britons and given them security, food, trade and enjoyment.

A SYMPOSIUM

Britain's industries and science will be shown in the fourth film, and the fifth will cover the arts, with a sound track giving a symposium of British music and poetry. The sixth and final film will look into the future with stress on the education of the people of tomorrow. Schools and universities will be brought into the picture to show how Britain's future is being shaped into a framework worthy of its children.

Another film of a completely different character but which has also been made for the Festival was recently flown 6,000 miles from London to Salisbury, in Southern Rhodesia, for its world premiere. Originally it was intended that the film should not be seen until the Festival opens next year, but the authorities concerned agreed it should form part of the celebrations to mark the fifteenth anniversary of South Rhodesian settlement.

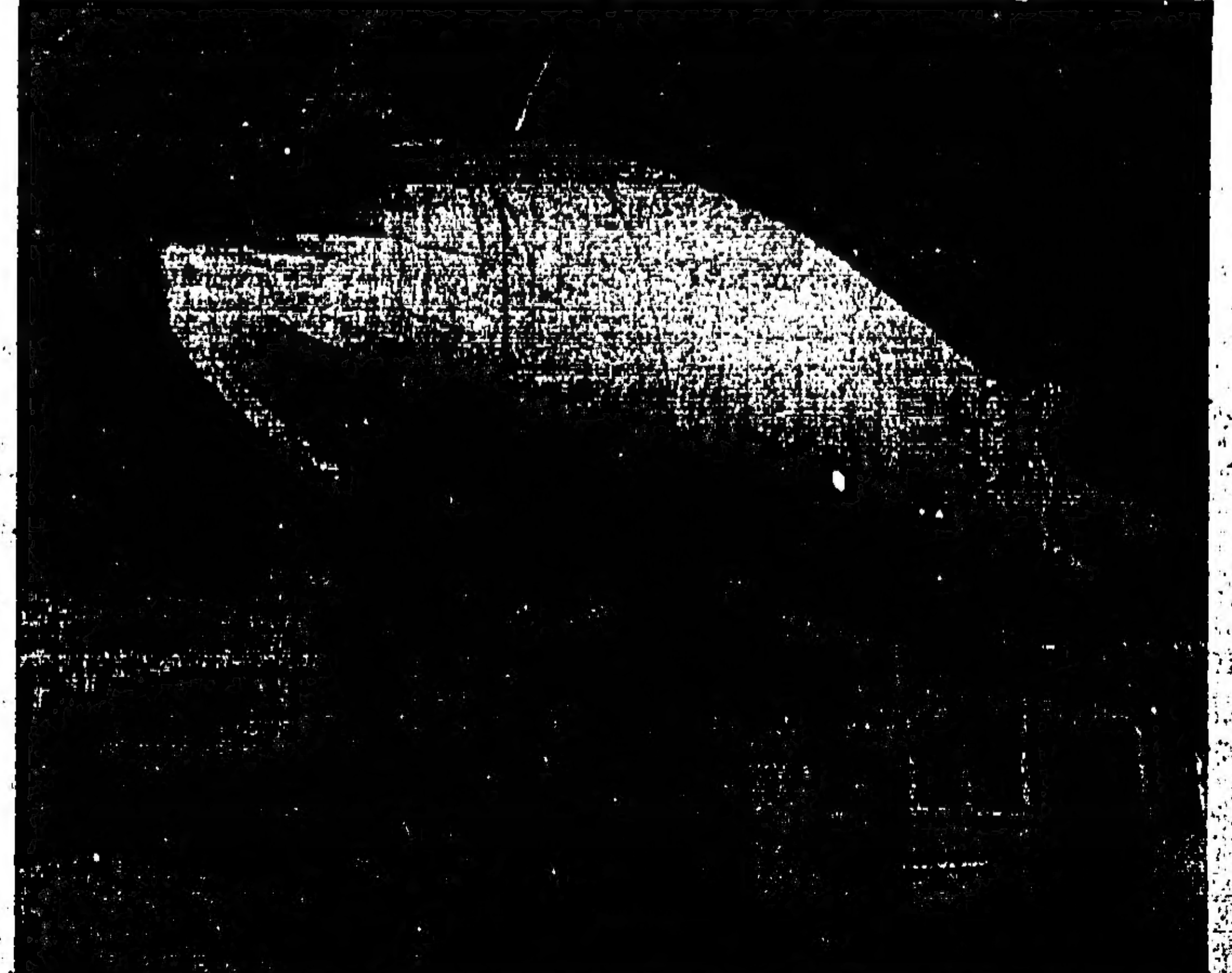
Designed for children, and starring the boy actors John Londen and Ivor Bowyer, the film is based on a true story about a trek from the Transvaal, in the Union of South Africa, northwards into Rhodesia. The picture was filmed in Africa by G. B. In-structional for the Rank Organisation's Children's Entertainment Films. In Britain it will be known as "Trek to Mashamba"; in Africa as "Adventurous Trail."

Wig Surprise



SIR Laurence Olivier is getting his first glimpse of wife Vivien Leigh's blonde wig as they meet for luncheon in Hollywood. Vivien wears it in "A Streetcar Named Desire." (Acme)

Submarine-Spotting Blimp



CONSTRUCTION of the world's largest blimp is well under way in Akron, Ohio. Made for the U.S. Navy at a cost of \$5,000,000, it will be used mainly for spotting submarines, has a crew of 14 men and travels as fast as 75 knots. (Acme)

ROXY BROADWAY

Movies Are **BETTER** Than Ever
THE Houses of BEST Pictures

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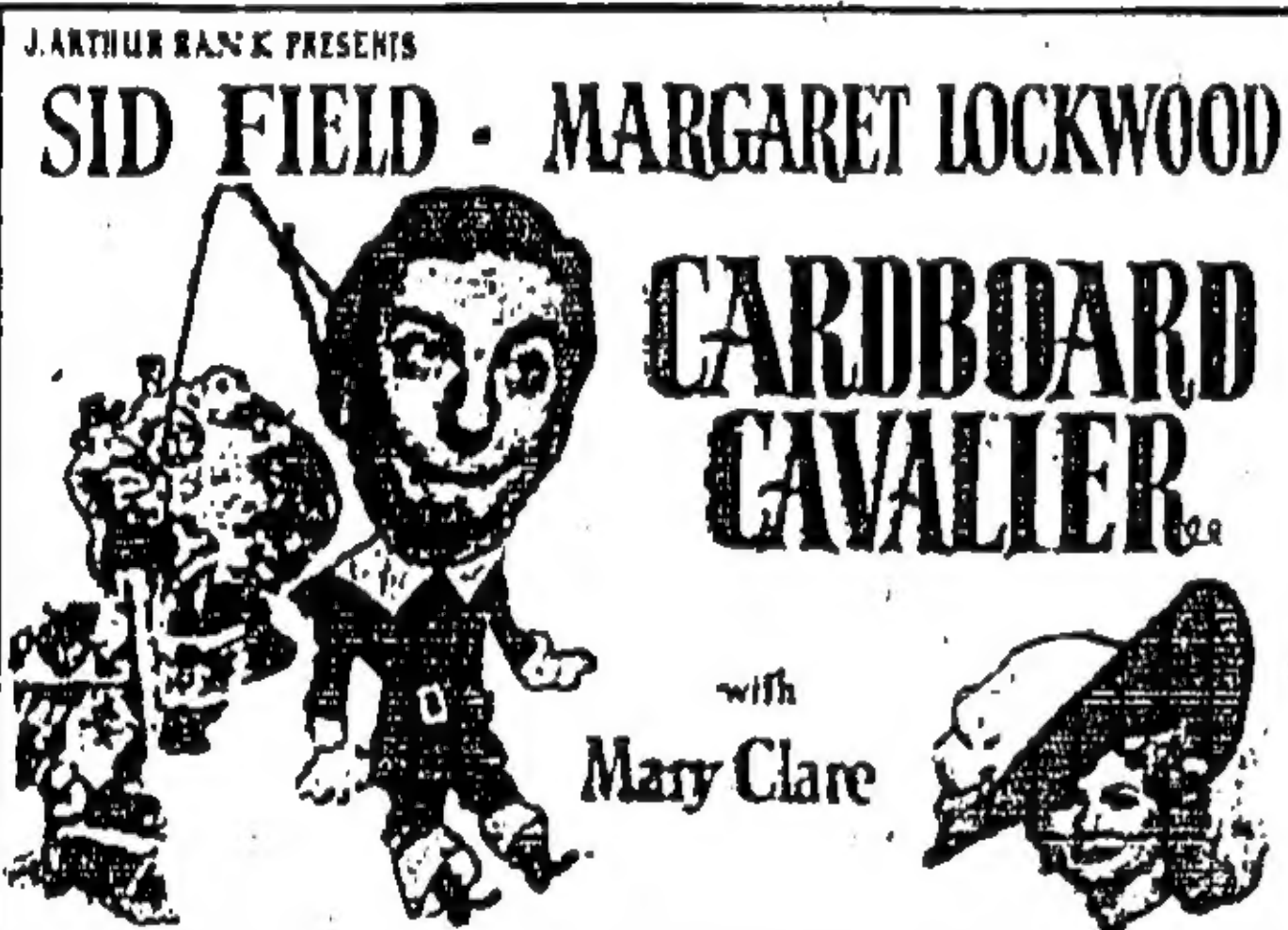
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of a
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Novel
is on
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Movietone News. 1. Korean War Scenes—British
Troops Arrive at Pusan (Filmed by U.S. Department
of Defence and Newsreels Cameramen). 2. 1950
Miss America Pageant with 54 Lovely Hopefuls. 3.
Skating Show of 1951—Ice Capades Spectacle.

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OPENS! M-G-M's Technicolor Spectacle!
TOMORROW "THE OUTRIDERS" with Joel McCrea — Arlene Dahl

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YOU'VE NEVER SEEN ANY THING LIKE IT
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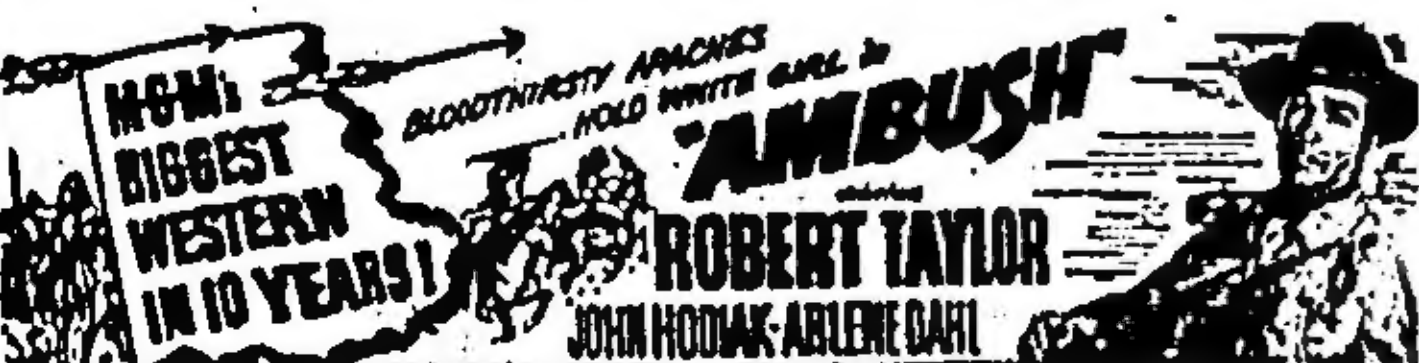


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STORY OF THE WEST! It Comes Flaming to the Screen!



NEXT CHANGE: "CAPTAIN BLOOD"



"If they nationalise iron and steel I expect master's mares will get froo shoes like we got froo looth."
London Express Service

Here too the Reds slow down but—(A BIG 'BUT')

by
SEFTON DELMER

NEWSMAP now leaves
behind it the brightening
prospect in Korea to see the
effect on India of the new
pressures in Asia. First of two
important despatches...

NEW DELHI.
I WAS really taking a
little holiday from
politics and reporting
when I met him. There he
stood, a dignified, frock-
coated little wisp of a man.
He was offering — "If I
please your noble good self"
— to guide me around the
marble courts of The Fort.

But I am not certain that
Gyan Chand—that was his
name—did not give me a surer
clue than all the experts to the
question: "What is the new in-
dia's attitude to Communism?"

Gyan Chand bent all the
Cabinet Ministers, intelligence
chiefs, political leaders I have
consulted. For, as he steered
me around this Mogul Versailles,
he told me as much about him-
self and his problems as about
the Peacock Throne and abas-
ter swimming pools of concu-
bines.

'We fled'—

HE had been a stationmaster
on the Indian Railways.
When he retired he compounded
his pension for a lump sum.
With this he bought a flour mill
in a West Punjab village. The
mill gave him a comfortable
living, and he could look for-
ward to ending his days in
peace there.

Came the departure of the
British from India, and with it
partition, dividing what until
they had been a united and
peaceful country into the
ravenously hostile factions of
India and Pakistan.

"We Hindus," said Gyan
Chand, as we stood admiring
some delicate lattice work, "we
Hindus were forced to flee for
our lives. Everything I had I
left behind—my mill, my house,
everything."

Now he was living in one of
those squalid refugee camps
which I had passed through on
the edge of the town. He was
fortunate, he said, as he had
found this job, which gave him
a bare and irregular livelihood.
Now, in every other country I
know a grudge of the kind
under which Chand suffers
would make its victim a fertile
ground for incrimination with
either Fascism or Communism.

Not the ex-millowner. His
hatred and venom were directed
almost exclusively against the
Pakistan Moslems.

With a wealth of proverb and
metaphor, laced with re-

miniscent anecdotes, he invited
me to confirm his opinion of
their iniquity as we strolled
among Indian holiday crowds in
the gardens. And, from all I
have seen and heard here, I be-
lieve Gyan Chand is typical in
this of all the 15,000,000 re-
fugees now spread over India
and even of 500,000 who are
still living jobless in the squalor
camps.

The Communists are doing
their skillful best to arouse them
with clandestine literature and
word of mouth propaganda.

But for the time being they
are drawing blank. Authorita-
tive observers with whom I have
discussed it — British, Indian,
American, and Dutch — insist
that, if anything, the Commu-
nists have been losing ground
rather than gaining it during
the last 12 months.

The Soviet Embassy here in
New Delhi and the Indian Com-
munist Party leadership seem to
share this view. Russian diplo-
mats have recently become great
travellers and students of Indian
folklore. Oddly enough, their
trips to outlying districts of
India have a way of being made
at times when there is a crisis
in the Communist organisation
in that particular district.

Indian Communists, for their
part, have attempted to correct
things by making a change in
leadership. They have dismissed
their old time boss Bengali
B.T. Ranadive from his post
as secretary-general.

Arms Seized

IN his place they have appoint-
ed the map who organised
the Indian party's sole really
successful coup in Hyderabad's
rural Telengana area.

Here, the Communists
successfully exploited the Indian
Government's difficulties with
the autonomy-bent Nizam of
Hyderabad.

As the Nizam's troops fled
before the invading Indian
Army, peasant guerrillas seized
the arms of the fleeing soldiers
and took control of Telengana,
a desolate agricultural and jungle
area roughly the size of Wales.

For two
years they
ruled the
country
with a
charac-
teristic
combina-
tion of
dema-
gogue
agitation
and terror,
and 3,500
people
were killed in that time.

The expedition, however, this
year by the Indian Army and
police force has put an end to
the Communist regime in all but
the most outlying jungle districts
here.

There are a number of differ-
ent reasons why Communists in
India are not yet having the
success their comrades have
had in such neighbouring coun-
tries as China, Indo-China,
Burma, and Malaya.

The principal factors are:—
1 As with my friend Gyan
Chand, the emotions of the
Indian masses are today concen-
trated primarily on the religious
and communal feud with the
Moslems which partition, and
the troubles arising out of it,
have pushed into the forefront.

Every time I talked about
Communists with Indians, I
found the conversation turning
sooner or later to the "outrage"
of Kashmir and the "treacherous
betrayal" of India by Britain,
the United States, and UNO in
favour of the "dastardly aggres-
sive Pakistan."

Communists are unable to
come in on this because their
avowed materialism bars the
way to their taking sides in a
dispute fundamentally religious.

2 Although the British Intelli-
gence Service burned all its
files and dossiers before hand-
ing over to the Indians in 1947, the
Indian Secret Service, headed
by a British-trained chief, has
succeeded in penetrating the
Communist Party so completely
that it has tabs on all its more
important activities.



3 When Russia was attacked
by the Germans in 1941
they called on all Indians to
support the war effort. Thereby
they lost the sympathy of Indian
Nationalists.

Indian Nationalists now refuse
to take the Communists serious-
ly as an Indian party.

4 The policy of bomb-throw-
ing and mob violence that
the Communists practised in
Calcutta and other cities during
1947 and 1948 has boomeranged
against them with the public.
They have been forced to aban-
don it.

5 The mobilisation of the pen-
sioners against the middle-
class Congress is unpromising at
present because—

(a) India's peasants, like
agriculturalists the world over,
greatly bettered their standard
of living during the period
1939-47.

(b) The land distribution
policy of Congress is beating the
Communists at their own game
of offering the have-nots the
property of the haves.

(c) The Indian peasants, while
better off than they were, have
not been ruined by an ambition
to form a revolutionary pressure
group. So far there are not
even any signs that they will use
next year's first universal suff-
rage elections to clamour for
more.

But the revolutionary point
may soon be reached. When it
comes, it will give the Commu-
nists their first big chance.

6 Most important of all is that
Congress, influenced by the
conservative Home Secretary
Sardar Patel, is determined not
to permit any Communist ille-
galities in India.

Their terrorist activities have
caused the Communists to be
declared an illegal organisation
in all but two of the States be-
longing to the Indian Republic.
Thousands of their best agents
and agents are in prison.

The menace

AND yet I believe the new
A India stands a good chance
of becoming an outpost of
Sovietism in Asia as dangerous
to the Western way of life as
the expansionism of Communist
China.

It is one of the ironies of his-
tory that the man behind this
danger trend is one of India's
most Western minds.

But more about that later...
(London Express Service)

Sitting On The Fence

By . . . Nathaniel Gubbins

HERE again are Mrs. Er-
m-er-er and Mrs. Urm-er-
er, who can never remember people's
names, at the Ladies' Inner
Wheel Rotary lunch.

Oh, there you are, Mrs.
Er-er-er. Welcome to
the Inner Wheel.

Thank you, Mrs. Urm-er-er.
I'm sure it's a pleasure to meet so
many old friends, particularly
you and Mrs. Urm-er-er.

Oh, you mean Mrs. Urm-
er-er-um. We're all glad
to see her here looking so
well after her operation.
Most of her inside was taken
away by Dr. Kerm-er-er, or
should it be Mr. Kerm-er-
er, as he's a surgeon?

I don't know. But I think
it's very lucky to come to a
lunch at all without an inside.
Is that Mrs. Er-er-er. . . Erm-er-
er with the mauve tinted hair?

By then the confusion will be
so laughable that it may all
end up in hugs and kisses,
though, if this went too far, it
might start a private war be-
tween the British and Ameri-
cans.

★ ★ ★

No. That's Mrs. Er-er-er-
Mrs. Er-er-er. . . you know
the one I mean. . . she said
her hair went white after flu,
but it was white long before
that, when she had it done in
light little curls like Harpo
Marx.

Like Mrs. Oom-er something
Er-er-er with a double bar-
relled name who's almost a
grandmother?

No. That's Mrs. Rer-er-er-
er. She became a grand-
mother yesterday and had a bad
time, I'm told. But it serves
her right because she was just
having an affair with that
young Mr. Er-er-er. Mr. Er-er-
er something. And now he can
call her granny. Oh do let me
introduce you to Mrs. Rer-er-
er. This is Mrs. Urm-er-er.

How do you do, Mrs. Rer-er-
er?

But you won't have time to
talk because we're sitting down
now. I'm next to Mrs. Oom-er-
er and you're between Mrs.
Urm-er-er and Mrs. Er-er-er.

Thank you, Mrs. Urm-er-er.

A pleasure, Mrs. Er-er-er-er.

★ ★ ★

Forward
glance

A REPORT from Korea tells
how G.I.s held their fire
because troops, dressed in
American uniform, advanced to-
wards them in groups, talking
and laughing and not attempt-
ing to take advantage of avail-
able cover.

They turned out to be North
Koreans who walked through
the American lines and mounted
machine-guns in the rear.

★ ★ ★

Long, long ago, when some of
you were worrying Mum and
Dad with imbecile questions and
not wiping your noses, war was
considered honourable.

The Germans knocked the
honour out of war in April 1915
when they first used chlorine
gas. Since then war has be-
come more and more dishonour-
able.

What's going to happen if
there's another war? I'll tell
you.

Now the old-fashioned idea
of wearing the uniform of your
own side has been broken down
there will be indescribable con-
fusion among the armies.

Russian troops opposing (say)
a Belgian division will be dress-
ed in Belgian uniform, and will
walk laughingly through the
Belgian lines offering cigarettes.
These opposite the French
will be in French uniform; and
so on.

—(London Express Service)

'Mind my bike'

"My young man is motor
cycle mad," writes a girl to a
woman's magazine. "When he
takes me out he talks of
nothing but motor cycles. . .
If, in a romantic moment, I
ask him what he's thinking
about, he says: 'Bikes!'"

YOU ain't still thinkin about
bikes, are you George?

Who said I was?

What are you thinkin about,
then? Another girl?

Maybe.

You didn't ought to when
you're out with me.

Why not?

Well, it don't seem nice, do it?
What's she like?

She's all right.

Like me?

No.

★ ★ ★

What colour hair?

She ain't got no hair.

No hair? Cord. What sort
of eyes?

She's only got one eye.

Cripes. Left or right?

Centre.

Centre? Did you say centre?

That's right.

What colour?

Yellow.

One yellow eye in the centre
of her face?

I didn't say nothing about a
face.

★ ★ ★

Don't tell me she hasn't got a
face neither. What sort of
figure?

Streamlined.

Oh, I see now. You always
was a one for figures.

She's just, too.

Fast with no hair and one
eye?

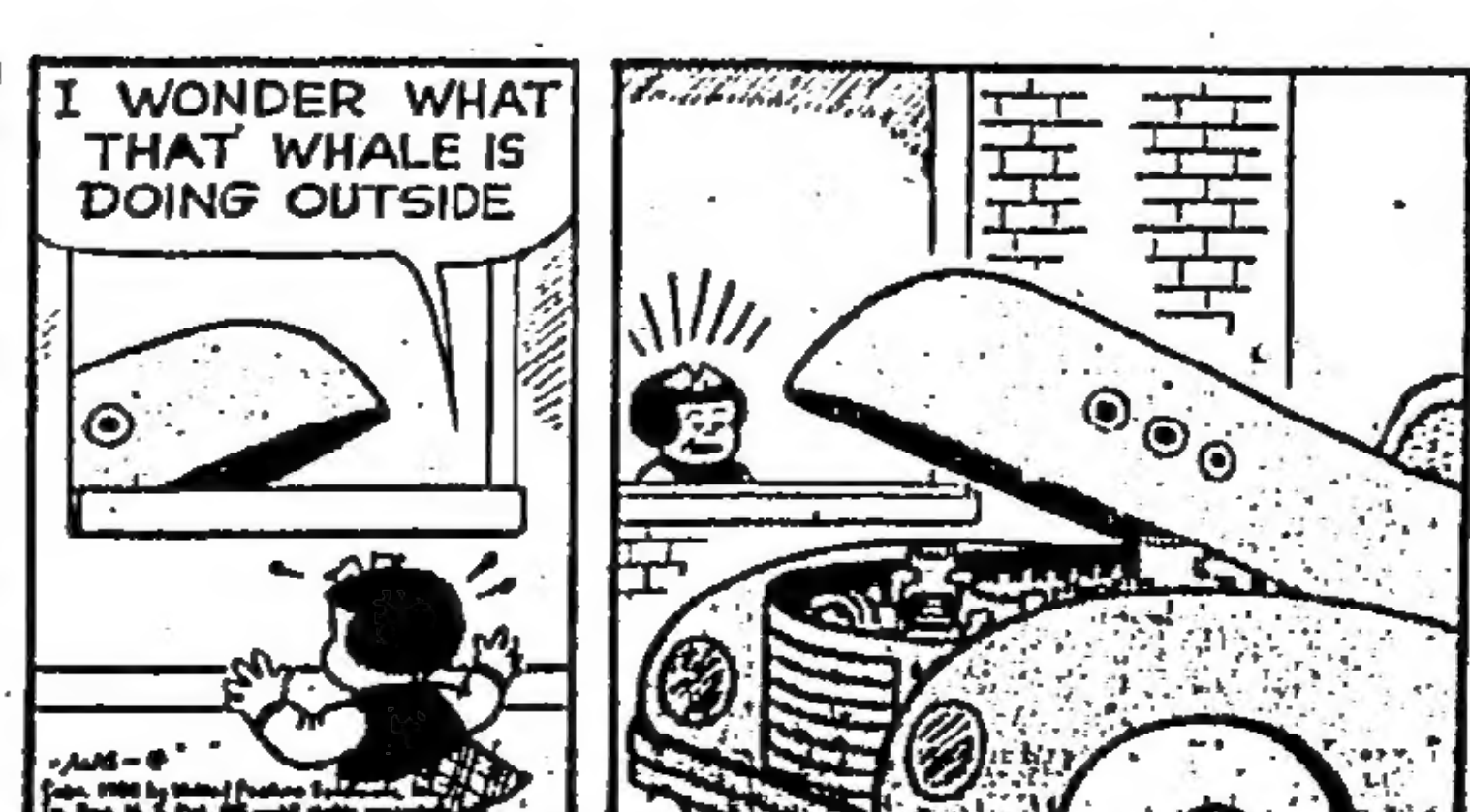
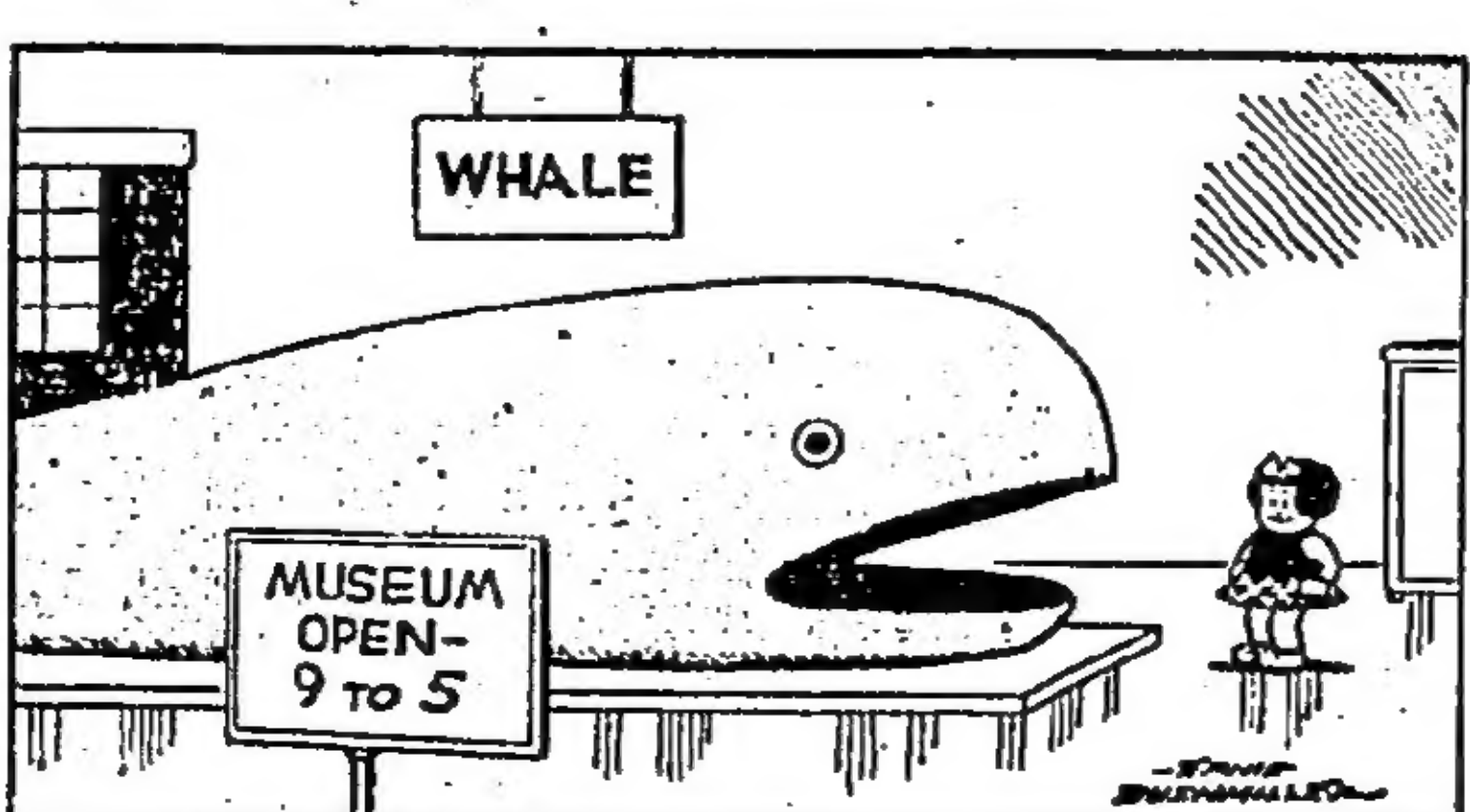
Sixty-five up-hill. Ninety on
the flat. Fifty to the gallon.

Why, she's that old motor-
bike after all, George. But
you'd rather have me, wouldn't
you?

No, I wouldn't. I could get
my bike tomorrow on the never-
never. So much down, so much
a month. Guaranteed by the
makers. Spare parts at all
garages. When I'm tired of her
I can trade her in for the latest
model.

—(London Express Service)

NANCY Tanking Up



By Ernie Bushmiller



Commonwealth Nations Discuss Aid To Southeast Asia

London, Sept. 26.

The Ministers of seven Commonwealth countries taking part in the meetings of the Commonwealth Consultative Committee today considered a draft report on aid programmes totalling £1,725 million for the development of South and South-East Asia.

They are likely to end by Friday the examination of the draft report, which was prepared by technical and financial experts during the past two weeks.

The report co-ordinates the six-year programme submitted before September 1 by India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Malaya, Sarawak and British Borneo.

On Monday, October 2, the Ministers will be joined by representatives of the non-Commonwealth countries—Burma, Siam and the three associated states of Indo-China.

Burma will be attending as an observer only. Indonesia has been invited by the Commonwealth to send a delegation, but her reply is still awaited.

Some of the Commonwealth countries have not yet submitted their six-year economic aid programmes.

The Commonwealth Ministers did not hold a morning session today, but Mr Percy Spender, the Australian Minister for External Affairs, Mr Patrick Gordon-Walker, the British Commonwealth Relations Minister, and Mr Hugh Galskell, the British Minister for Economic Affairs, and chairman of the conference, held private talks.

The Ministers this morning attended a memorial service at Westminster Abbey for the late General Jan Smuts.

The Finance Ministers of India and Ceylon, Sir Chittaranjan Dasgupta and Mr Jayawardene respectively, and Mr Spender were holding receptions for the delegates to the conference.

The Ministers were later dining as guests of Mr Galskell.

REUTERS.

EXCEEDINGLY COMPLEX

Discussions at the Commonwealth conference here are "proceeding satisfactorily," Mr Percy Spender, Australia's Minister for External Affairs, said before attending this afternoon's session.

"All the Commonwealth nations represented, and the administrations of Singapore, Sarawak, Borneo and Brunei who are also participating in the discussions, are settling down splendidly to their task," he added.

"The problem confronting us is exceedingly complex. So far, of course, we are just in the preliminary stages."

"In my judgment, this meeting is of tremendous consequence. The result of these far-reaching effects upon the

relations between the Western democracies and Asia. "We must show to the people of Asia by our actions that we of the Western democratic world understand their problems and are anxious to help them."—Reuters.

W. Germany Criticised By Trade Unions

Duesseldorf, Sept. 26.

The West German trade unions accused Dr Konrad Adenauer, West German Government at a rally here today of making the rich richer and the poor poorer.

Dr Victor Agartz, economic specialist of the West German Trade Unions Federation, levelled these charges principally at Professor Ludwig Erhard, the Economic Minister, who together with other Ministers, sat in the front row of a Duesseldorf theatre to hear the top trade unionists explain their policy.

Labour officials, politicians, industrialists and Churchmen also attended.

Dr Agartz said that the strong prices, produced by the world armaments race and the Government's refusal to restore the food subsidies had cut real wages, which was doubly serious as 12,000,000 Germans were living on the existence minimum of 220 marks monthly.

The Government's policy allowed 5,000,000 marks annually to slip through tax collectors' fingers in the concentration of greater wealth in the hands of a very few men.

Dr Agartz said that for five years the unions had deliberately conducted a policy of wage restraint in order to put Germany's ruined economy back on its feet.

They were not going to be told by the Government that they were hindering recovery by threatening strikes and making wage demands when trade and industry had exploited the market for two years without the slightest inhibition.—Reuters.

Great Progress Towards Solving Colour Problem

Flushing Meadow, Sept. 26.

Dr Ralph Bunche, winner of the 1949 Nobel Prize for peace and a descendant of an American Negro slave, said here that great progress was being made in the solution of the colour problem in the world today.

In a radio interview with the United Nations Correspondents' Association last night, Dr Bunche was asked if he thought there was any justification for Communist propaganda about "White Imperialism" in Asia.

Dr Bunche, now Director of the United Nations Trusteeship Department and former mediator in Palestine, said, "The colour question is still a problem but great progress is being made towards its solution. There is no doubt that the relations of Eastern and Western peoples have not always been good."

"Colour and Imperialism have often been inter-mixed but the problem is working itself out."

"Many peoples of the East in recent years gained independence, such as India, Indonesia and the Philippines. They have won a new dignity."

"In the United States and British territories there has been a considerable advance towards enlightenment in relations between white and non-white peoples."

"There is a growing realization that many critical problems of the world have arisen out of the inability of white societies to approach the non-white peoples with full understanding."

"A great advance has been made in this regard. The United Nations has been an important factor in this, with its basic principle which emphasises the equality of all peoples, regardless of race."

On the future of Korea, Dr Bunche said that country was

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. "Hongkong Calling". Programme Summary: 6.02, "John Bull's Band"; 6.15, "British Hill of Yesterday and To-day" (BBC); 6.30, "From Strauss to Stravinsky"; 6.45, "The New Symphony Orchestra"; 6.55, "Variations"; 7.00, "The World News and News Analysis" (London Relay); 7.15, "Orchestra of the Week"; 7.30, "Symphony Orchestra"; 7.45, "Serial Story: 'Shadow of the Ming' (Part II). Written and Read by Johnathan Sly (Studio); 8.00, "From the Editor's" (London Relay); 8.15, "Weather Report"; 8.30, "Services Spot Light"; 8.45, "The Royal Regiment" (Relay from the N.A.A.F.I. Club, Chatham Road); 9.00, "Music from British Films"; 9.15, "French Cabaret"; 9.30, "Ray's a Lush" (London Relay); 9.45, "Radio News" (London Relay); 10.15, "Weather Report"; 10.30, "Goodnight Music"; 10.45, "God Save the King"; 11.30, "Close Down."

Funeral Of General Jan Smuts



U.S. ANALYSING SOVIET PEACE PROTESTATIONS

Washington, Sept. 26.

The State Department scanned the latest peace protestations by the Soviet UN delegate, Mr Jacob Malik, today for a hint of possible Russian peace feelers on the Korea war.

The Department knocked down as "old hat" the newest peace words voiced by Mr Malik in New York during an exchange of questions and answers with the "Maryland Committee for Peace." But the fact that Mr Malik had spoken out at all suggested to officials that the Russians have something on their minds.

Experts here expected the Soviet spokesman to open a new offensive to coincide with the rapid advances of the United Nations forces in Korea. There had been speculation that the Russians would seek to wriggle out of the war in the role of a peacemaker.

Mr Malik's statement, it was said, must indicate Moscow's interest in salvaging something from the Communist defeat in Korea.

The State Department does not believe the Russians will come forward quickly with any peace plan for Korea but will seek to feel out plans of the Western powers and their United Nations allies.

The basic strategy of Russia's attitude toward the Korean war was expected to be unfolded by the Soviet Foreign Minister, Mr Andrei Vyshinsky, at the current United Nations General Assembly meeting. The tone of his statements so far was restrained by officials as subdued.

WISFUL THINKING? Europe was buzzing with reports that the Russians are ready to make peace in Korea. This may have reflected the wishful thinking of a war-weary lot of people, but newspaper editors and their readers are putting two and three together in the pattern which produced some of the strange strategy of the Soviets in the past.

The rumours started from Lake Success and New York where smiles—and a lack of scowls—by Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Vyshinsky and Soviet Delegate Jacob Malik became more significant to correspondents of European and some United States newspapers than what that pair said.

What the Russians said on formal forums seldom changed. By today's reports the Russians, ready to sue for a "deal" on Korea, had moved into editorial columns for serious comment.

"TRIAL BALLOONS" On Tuesday morning, for example, the Paris newspapers Combat, L'Apostrophe, Aurore and Figaro, ranging from the Left to the Right politically, carried editorials on reported "trial balloons" floated by the Russians. Other newspapers in London and on the Continent, many students of politics and thousands of plain people had discussed the possibility of a Korean peace parleying and settlement of the Berlin blockade in 1948.

The impetus for the arrangement ending the Berlin blockade came from private talks between Dr Philip Jessup, of the United States, and Mr Malik.

These were the factors which made many Europeans believe today that a Korean settlement was in the offing.

Firstly, reports that Messrs. Vyshinsky and Malik had shown an uncommon amount of joviality and friendliness in their dealings with newsmen and Western delegates, especially in caves at the United Nations headquarters where conversation is sometimes better indication of the political weather than speeches made at sessions of United Nations organs.

Secondly, Mr Malik's statement to the Maryland "Peace" Committee that he favours a "top level" meeting on cold war

Fifteen hundred troops lined the route during the funeral in Pretoria of Field Marshal Smuts. Representatives from all walks of South African life, from the Commonwealth and many other nations attended. Full military honours were accorded. The body was taken to Pretoria Station. From the station the body was taken to Johannesburg for cremation—forty miles away.

Headed by the Pipe Band the above picture shows the funeral procession in Johannesburg. (London Express Service)

VIENNESE CLASH WITH POLICE

Vienna, Sept. 26.

Columns of workers marching on the Federal Chancellery today clashed with the police who hurriedly threw cordons round central Vienna. Eight Austrian policemen and two demonstrators were hurt.

The workers were protesting against proposed new wages and prices which they said would increase the cost of living.

Lorries from Russian-controlled factories brought in workers carrying red flags and banners proclaiming: "We want no hunger wages" and "Away With the starvation pact."

Reports from the Chancellery area of the city, which is in the international zone of Vienna, said that the demonstrators were melting quietly away this afternoon.

But the protest movement was reported to have spread throughout the country.

At lunch time today the Austrian Cabinet announced a new wage and price agreement providing for a basic increase of 10 percent on wages and salaries. Further details were not available.

The demonstrations were organised specifically against an agreement on wages and prices between Government officials and the Socialist-led Austrian Trade Union Federation.—Reuters.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"I remember when he used to make that kind of fuss over me—won't Daddy ever grow up, mom?"

SECURITY COUNCIL TO DISCUSS KOREA'S FUTURE To Cross Or Not To Cross 38th Parallel

Flushing Meadow, Sept. 26.

The Soviet Union announced in the Security Council today that it would submit proposals concerning Korea.

The Korean question was not on the agenda for today's meeting of the Council, but Mr Jacob Malik, the Soviet delegate, announced before listening to the French translation of a speech he made at the last meeting, that he would make certain proposals on the Korean question.

The provisional agenda as submitted by the Council's President contained the following items:

- 1.—Complaint of armed invasion of Taiwan;
- 2.—Complaint by Egypt against alleged Israeli expulsion of Palestinian Arabs;
- 3.—The Kashmir question.

The Soviet bloc failed to persuade the United Nations General Assembly to exclude three important items from its agenda.

The items were Nationalist China's complaint of aggression against the Soviet Union; the question of human rights in the Balkans and threats to the political independence and integrity of Greece.

The Assembly overwhelmingly accepted the items which had been recommended by its Steering Committee for full debate.—Reuters.

FUTURE OF KOREA

Flushing Meadow, Sept. 26. With United Nations troops close to the 38th Parallel, the United States hopes to get the General Assembly into action by Friday on the future of Korea, including a decision whether to cross the North-South demarcation line, informed sources said today.

An American source denied that the American delegation was seeking consultations with other countries at this time, but he indicated that a move to have the Assembly's powerful Political Committee start its consideration of Korea not later than Friday was under way.

There were reports from other sources that a resolution on the future of Korea already was being circulated among delegations, but none would admit having seen the document.

These reports said the Western Powers hoped that India, as the closest approach to a neutral power in the Far East, would introduce the resolution.

American sources said there had been no approach to the United States delegation by Russia on the subject of Korea. Although they insisted no consultations were under way, they added that they would be unable to answer questions on Korea fully for the next two or three days.

URGENCY

With Seoul captured and the North and South elements of the United Nations forces moving toward a link-up that would cut off the bulk of the Red Korean forces from their bases, the urgency of a UN decision on whether to cross the 38th Parallel increased.

President Truman, the Secretary of State (Mr Dean Acheson) and other members of the United States Government have made it clear, on several occasions, that the decision whether to cross the demarcation line must be made by the United Nations. This was a bastion of American policy, together with such other publicly-declared tenets as the fact that the United Nations has no territorial designs on Korea, does not seek military bases in the country and insists on cease-fire at the earliest possible moment.

Once the decision on crossing the 38th Parallel is taken, the

PEKING AIR FORCE'S BOAST

Tokyo, Sept. 27.

"The young Chinese air force is not one to be insulted, and the moment we have our orders we are determined to teach any invading American plane a lesson," said a Chinese People's Air Force delegate to the national conference of combat heroes at present meeting in Peking, according to the Chinese Communist radio.

The broadcast said that other combat heroes were fuming with fury at learning of the attack by United States planes on Chinese territory across the Korean border.

The radio quoted Combat hero Yang Hui-hsul as saying: "We have the means and determination to defend not only our country, but in conjunction with the Soviet Union and the other People's Democracies, also the peace of Asia and the world."—United Press.

Floods In French Morocco

Casablanca, Sept. 26.

At least 100 persons were drowned in floods which swept the Sefrou area, the French authorities announced today.

Torrential rains began beating down on the region about 23 miles southeast of Fez, yesterday.—United Press.



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Gor-ray Ltd 107 New Bond Street London W1 England

Portugal And Spain Fraternising

Lisbon, Sept. 26.

According to usually reliable sources, the Spanish leader, General Francisco Franco, and the Portuguese Prime Minister, Dr Antonio Salazar, will arrive at Oporto tomorrow to meet the Portuguese Foreign Minister, Dr Paulo Cunha.

Dr Salazar has been staying with General Franco in Spain for the last few days. He travelled incognito and no official announcement of the visit was made.

A spokesman for the Portuguese Foreign Ministry today would neither confirm nor deny the reports. Official circles also refused to comment on Dr Salazar's trip to Spain, but it was believed to be connected with the forthcoming United Nations discussions on Spain and the question of her possible incorporation into the Atlantic Pact.

General Franco visited Portugal last October.—Reuters.

FOR THE FINEST DIAMONDS

* TAI HANG JEWELLERY

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BIG QUESTION: WILL UNITED NATIONS FORCES CROSS 38TH PARALLEL?

In Korea, Sept. 26.

The Communists have suffered a military catastrophe in Korea and the big question now is whether the United Nations forces will cross the 38th Parallel to make sure that the aggressors are squashed for good.

Meanwhile, the Red Communist Army around what used to be called the Pusan beachhead is evaporating. Many are undoubtedly hiding their weapons and changing back into peasant garb.

Terrorists In Assam Rounded Up

Gauhati, Assam, Sept. 26.

The police have rounded up 60 terrorists near Nazira, in the Sibagar sub-division of Assam, according to reports reaching here today.

The reports said that the police suspected that the arrested men were members of a "revolutionary Communist Party."

Earlier dispatches said that the Assam Government had posted troops and armed police in "disturbed" areas where terrorists were killing people and looting property.

In Shillong, the capital of Assam, Mr. H. B. Bhuyan, Secretary of the Assam Congress Parliamentary Party, said yesterday that a "certain political party" had planned large-scale political murders and were "more or less openly challenging the authority of the Government."

Mr. Bhuyan said that he was confident steps taken by the Assam Government so far would bring the situation under control.

Meanwhile, reports from the adjoining State of Manipur, on the Indo-Burma border, today said that headhunting had been dropped all over the State asking people to co-operate with the Government in "dealing with Communist terrorism."

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area two days ago, whereupon the troops, many of whom were reluctant South Koreans who had been impressed into the Communist Army, went back to the farm as rapidly as possible.

Of course, this does not mean that the war is over; it may never end in a formal surrender.

But now the armistice, which made the big difference between the two forces before the U.N. armies got going, sometimes have to dawdle in the air waiting for targets to be reported by spotter planes—so speedily and cleverly are the Communists taking cover. Whenever they are caught in the open they are slaughtered from the air.

There was one such episode yesterday when Communists were discovered hidden alongside a highway in camouflaged positions waiting to ambush passing trucks. They were soon flushed out with napalm and ran wildly in all directions into river beds and up the hillsides seeking some place to hide.

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area two days ago, whereupon the troops, many of whom were reluctant South Koreans who had been impressed into the Communist Army, went back to the farm as rapidly as possible.

Of course, this does not mean that the war is over; it may never end in a formal surrender.

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Bird In The Hand



This friendly young bird provides a moment of relaxation and a chuckle for two American soldiers in Korea. The men, Sgt. Edward Sokolowski, left, of Turners Falls, Mass., and Sgt. Jesse L. Hobbs of Atlanta, Ga., are enjoying their first rest in several days of fighting with the 27th Division. (Acme).

Hit By Car



Student nurse Mary Pat Doherty comforts little Nancy Carolyn Heck who lies motionless with both legs suspended in the air in a hospital in Parsons, Kansas. The child's legs were broken when she was hit by a car, but it's only a matter of time before she'll be running about again. (Acme).

GREECE DENIES EXECUTIONS

Flushing Meadow, Sept. 26.

Greece today denied Russian, Polish and Czechoslovak charges that mass executions of trade unions and anti-Fascist leaders were taking place in Greece.

The Greek delegate, Mr. Pannoyitis, Cancellopoulos, declared in a debate in the General Assembly of the United Nations: "There has not been one single execution in Greece since 1949, after the two decisive victories of the Greek Army."

Greece had adopted a policy of clemency towards its criminals, he maintained.

The Assembly was debating the "Balkan Question."

It overwhelmingly defeated an Eastern European attempt to have the Assembly drop the issue and examine, instead, "foreign intervention" in Greece.

It voted to send the Balkan issue to its Political Committee for a full hearing.

During the discussion the Soviet Ambassador to the United States, Mr. Alexander Panyushkin, accused the Greek Government of carrying on "terroristic activities."

The Polish delegate, Mr. Julius Hans Suchi, declared: "Thousands of people are being tortured by Gestapo methods at the famous concentration camp of Macronis which is managed jointly by the United States and Greece."

Mr. Cancellopoulos, replying, said that the Soviet Union had "no more" to talk of alleged terror in other countries "until the doors of its own country are opened."

He counter-charged that the Soviet Union had failed to retract 28,000 Greek children despite United Nations appeals to that effect.

Furthermore, he maintained that Greece had saved some 70,000 Greek citizens in the Caucasus from deportation to Soviet Russia.—Reuter.

Danger Spots In Far East

Lake Success, Sept. 26.

United Nations experts on the Far East are today anxiously studying maps of Asia in an attempt to evaluate the danger spots of aggression on the North Korean pattern.

Their interest has been sharpened by the recent warning given in the Security Council by Sir Gladwyn Jebb, the chief British delegate, that the forces of "Communist imperialism" may strike again at some point in Asia.

An estimate of the present situation in key Asian countries shows the following score:

Burma: The Government of Thakin Nu has succeeded in defeating a number of rebel movements to date. But much still remains to be done.

Karen rebel bands are still fighting from the Eastern hills to the Thailand border, while Communist bands are in some numbers in the Western hill areas of the Lower Irrawaddy Valley.

The Communists, according to the latest reports here, are not as great a menace as the Karens, who are fighting for autonomy.

Thailand: Communist propaganda has made some progress, but no immediate threat of Communist revolt is reported. There is, however, a danger of invasion of armed Communist forces from outside.

Indo-China: This former French colony is generally considered here to be the greatest danger spot in Asia, particularly in view of developments in Korea.

Some Progress

The French and Vietnamese forces have made some progress in regaining control of important districts from the Vietminh movement under the leadership of Moscow-trained Ho Chi Minh.

The Communist forces are, nevertheless, estimated to control large "islands" of territory as well as exercising considerable political influence on the population.

They are also said to be building up a strong strike force with the aid of Chinese arms and Communist training. United States military aid is beginning to reach the French-Vietnamese forces but not yet in sizable quantities.

Malaya: The British Government has been hunting down Chinese Communist guerrillas in the steaming jungles of this rich country. More than 500 unarmoured personnel and over 800 civilians have been killed to date.

Indonesia: There is no large-scale organised Communist movement in this former Dutch colony, but the Communist Party, which is able to operate openly, is taking advantage of the disturbed political conditions to stir up trouble where it can.

Main Menace

The Philippines: The main menace here comes from the Communist-led Hukbhang, who are estimated to have up to 13,000 armed men on the island of Luzon.

The Government of President Epifanio Quirino is confident that it can keep the Hukbhang under control provided that the morale of the people is not affected by economic want and by the Communist victories elsewhere, notably in Korea.

The biggest question mark for Asian experts here at Lake Success is Communist China. It is recognised that although the Peking Government may

have certain internal troubles of its own, it is sufficient strength left over to help other Asian Communist movements if the need should arise.

Through Communist China, too, Soviet-made arms can be made to pass as in the case of Korea, to several of the South-east Asian danger spots, without involving Soviet Russia in any political complications.

The Chinese Communist Army, tested in long years of battle, is also considered here as capable of providing an excellent training ground for Communist military leaders from neighbouring Asian countries.

In view of the general picture in the Far East, Asian experts here would welcome the establishment of several United Nations "watchdog" commissions on the lines already discussed among certain delegations.

These Commissions, it is argued, could be posted in the danger spots to report to the United Nations in advance where trouble was likely to occur. They could also determine, without delay, the salient facts of any aggression.

Support For Nehru Reaffirmed

Washington, Sept. 26.

The endorsement which the Congress Party recently gave Pandit Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, was "as good for India as for the world—and for the United States," said the Washington Post in an editorial today.

The Congress Party wanted "neutrality in place of Mr. Nehru's independence," said the editorial, discussing the differences of opinion between the Party and Pandit Nehru.

"Mr. Nehru's independence is altogether different from neutrality in that he insists upon freedom of action in a diplomacy aimed at presenting a general war."

"The fact is that Mr. Nehru's independence is due to his knowledge that in a general war India would be a great sufferer, with its independence endangered and a plunge into hostilities with Pakistan made almost inevitable."

"Mr. Nehru is not pro-American. He is a realist—a realist in understanding that the stakes involved for India have thrust him into the position he has taken in United Nations affairs, though a realist with somewhat cloudy overtones."

"That his leadership has been reaffirmed is as good for India as for the world—and for the United States."—Reuter.

U.S. Ambassador Resigning

Washington, Sept. 26.

Mr. Lewis Douglas has been resigning as the United States Ambassador to Britain "in the immediate future," usually reliable sources said here today.—Reuter.

Intelligence Solution

Call the five owners A B C D E. Call the Mountain Maid m. The Octopus o. The Scarab s. Then we have:

1st day	m	o	s
2nd	b	c	e
3rd	d	a	e
4th	d	a	e
5th	d	a	e

Each of the letters a b c d e m o s appear once in each row and once in each column. Set in can only be a, and o can only be e. The table can now be completed. It will be found that s must be b. Scarab is named by Mr. Holland. London Times Service.

Check Your Knowledge

Answers

1. The locality in which it thrives. 2. That branch of the historical sciences which is concerned with the lives of the saints. 3. Frozen raindrops. 4. It is that branch of geology which treats of the origin of rocks. 5. A marriage between a man of royal family and a woman of lower rank. 6. A society, destroyed by Mussolini.

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